FRANCE.

Position of M. Thiers on the Case of the Orleans Princes.

CHANGES IN THE MINISTRY.

Tranquillity Prevailing Throughout France.

IMPERIALISTS COMING FORWARD

The Murderer of Lecomte and Thomas Arrested.

M. GUIZOT ON THE SITUATION.

Commercial Relations Resumed With Germany.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VERSAILLES, June 6, 1871. President Thiers, in his conference with the com mittee appointed by the Assembly to consider the bill concerning the Orleans Princes, urged that conditions should be attached by which the Princes were not to hold office before the expiration of two years, and were liable to expulsion from France i they engaged in any intrigue looking to their restoraf tion to the throne. It is now stated that M. Thiers has ceased to insist on these conditions. THE COLUMN VENDOME SILL WITHDRAWS

The bill introduced in the Assembly for the rebuilding of the column in the Place Vendome has been withdrawn.

The Official Journal announces the following appointments:-M. Lambrecht, Minister of the Interior; M. Leiranc, Minister of Agriculture; General Cussey, Minister of War; Leon Lay, Prefect of the Seine, and General Ledo, Ambassador to St. Peters SUPPLEMENTARY ELECTIONS TO BE HELD.

The Official Journal also states that the time for holding supplementary elections has not ver been Tranquility prevails throughout France. THE DUTY OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The Constitutionnel says the first duty of the Assembly is to fill its own 120 seats; next to assume constituent powers, and finally to order a piebiscite for the determination of the question of the future form of government.

A MURDERER ARRESTED. Schunacker, the murderer of Generals Lecompte and Clement Thomas, has been arrested.

TRIALS POSTFONED.

The trial of MM. Rochelort and Assi has been

PARIS TO HAVE BEEN BLOWN UP. Wires have been discovered in the sewers of Paris, intended to blow up the city.

M. Gambetta is still at San Sebastain.

PARIS REPORTS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Imperialists Coming to the Front-England Praised-Fortresses in Paris-Expatriation-Trinle Delayed.

Several of the officials under the empire will become candidates at the supplementary elections for the Assembly.

OPINION OF THE "VERITE." The Verite thinks all the Ministers who belonged

to the government of the 4th of September should leave the present Cabinet. The same journal expresses its opposition to a plebiscite. PRAISING ENGLAND-

The Journal des Débats praises the course pursued by the English government and people during the FORTRESSES IN PARIS.

The fortresses proposed for the interior of Paris been located at Montmartre and Chaumont, and the engineers have aiready commen ced work

EXPATRIATION.
It is announced that 20,000 Communist prisoners

will be transported to New Caledonia. TRIALS DELAYED. The discovery of important documents, rendering

new indictments necessary, has delayed the trials by court martial at Versailles. Commercial Relations with Germany Re-

BERLIN, June 6, 1871. Commercial relations between Germany and France have been restored to the same footing as

M. GUIZOT'S VIEWS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The Veteran Favorable to the Orleans Princes-He Recommends a Vote of the

A letter from M. Guizot published to-day advocates the validation of the elections to the Assembly the settlement of the form of government for France by a vote of the nation.

GERMANY.

Speech of Bismarck on the Bill for the Incor-Referred Back to the Committee.

In the sitting of the German Parliament on the 25th ult. the bill for the incorporation of Alsace and Lorraine came on for discussion for the third time In the course of the debate Prince Bismarck, reply ing to Herr Bebel, stated that there were no secre clauses in the Treaty of Peace; all the stipulations of the treaty had been made public.

The Chancellor of the Empire went on to say that the first thing it was important to do was to give the Alsatians the rights of German citizen ship, and introduce freedom of traffic with Germany. It was better that Alsace should hold Germany. It was better that Alsace should hold the position of a province of the empire tana be annexed to Prussia, because the inhabitants are animated with greater sympathy for Germany than for Prussia. He laid stress upon the necessity of ascertaining the opinions of the Alsatians respecting the new institutions to be established. The Councils General would be elected, so that these Departmental Assemblies might be at hand to give the government information respecting the wants of the country. Prince Bismarck added that he had not the least apprehension of the results of a selection of the communal authorities by means of district voting.

not the least apprenension of the results of a selection of the communal autorities by means of district voting.

The task which he had set nimself on assuming the portfolio of Minister for Foreign Affairs—namely, the establishment of a German empire—had been accomplished in less time than he had expected. He how regarded his political obligations to the Fatherland as to a certain extent fulfilled, and if, with his weakened health and diminished capacity for work, he did not dread to undertake his present labors, the fact was he was prompted by a certain feeting of responsibility for the fate of these two provinces, because he had participated in taking them away from France. He felt himself called upon to be their advocate before the new common wealth which they are about to enter. The next task to be achieved would be to create a trustworthy body of officials from among the native population, who shall offer the same guarantees as in Germany itself. Frince Bismarck said it was necessary that Alsace and Lorraine should meet him half way in his advances, and he also especially needed the inflest confidence on the part of the German Paritament, a sentiment which he did not recognize in the two new provisions which had been added to the oil before the house, namely, the one shortening the period of dic-

Internal emith loans or the assumption of guarantees.

The Chancellor stated that Alsace and Lorraine are now, by virtue of the Treaty of Peace, iree from debt. It was chiefly out of consideration for Alsace that he had obtained earlier dates for the payment of the war indemnity when he accepted a portion of the payment in French bank notes which stand at par in Alsace and Lorraine. This day week the first payment of 40,000,000 francs would be made; a week later another 40,000,000 francs would be due, and a further 45,000,000 francs on the 15th of July. Of the instalments of the indemnity due in the second half of the current year, 125,000,000 francs would have to be paid sixty days after the capture of Paris by the Versuilles troops. Instead of recognizing these facts the Parliament appeared desirous of depriving Alsace and Lorraine of all credit and of acting as their guardian from Berlin. The Alsatians were surprised at this want of confidence. In the event of the above amendments being adopted, Prince Bismarck said he should propose to the Federal Council to draw up a fresh bill, so that his personal participation in the matter might cease. The Emperor might then appoint a responsible Minister for Alsace.

In reply to Herr Lasker, who urged that his motion was not intended as a want of confidence, Prince Bismarck declared that he must adhere to his declaration, and on the motion of Prince Hohenlohe the bill was referred back to the committee.

DISASTER IN CHINESE WA-

A Ship, Carrying a Cargo of Six Hundred Coolies, Destroyed by Fire at Sea.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALO.

LONDON, June 6, 1871. Advices from Hong Kong to May 26 have been & The ship Dollars Ugarn (*), from Macao for Calino,

fiames. The particulars received are conflicting. ROUMANIA.

was burned at sea and 600 coolies perished in the

Opening of the Chambers-Speech of Trince Charles.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HETALD.

BUCHAREST, June 5, 1871. The sessions of the Roumanian Chambers were opened to-day by Prince Charles amid the enthusiastic cheers of the Deputies.

Prince Charles in his speech adverted to the rate elections, which resulted in a strong majority for the government, expressed confidence in the patriot ism of the Chambers and said that his relations with the Sublime Porte were of a friendly nature The remainder of the speech was devoted to the enumeration of reforms to be submitted to the Chamber during the present session.

ENGLAND.

Authorization to Canada by the House of Lords.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, June 6, 1871 . The House of Lords has passed the bill authorizing Canada to organize territorial governments in the country lying between the Dominion and the Pacific coast.

London Press Comments on the Washington

Treaty.
The Saturday Review admits that "retraction would be difficult; nor could it be reasonably ex pected that the American government snould at any time abandon the advantages which have been won. After all, peace, which was probably not in any case endangered, has been for the present secured; and perhaps it is premature to consider the probability of quarrel with some future belligerent who may enlarge his claims in accordance with extension of neutral responsibilities, damages will be enormously heavy, and Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Lowe will probably make a large

stone and Mr. Lowe will probably make a large addition to the income tax; but there is no doubt that England is rich enough to pay, and humiliation for the moment costs nothing."

John Mail is sorely afraid that "the Treaty of Washington, which has been represented as a "give-and-take" arrangement between England and the United States, win surn out to be an arrangement by which the former gives and the latter takes, and hopes, on the whole, that circumstances may happen to defer the ratification of the treaty until the important discussion has taken base which may be expected to cussion has taken place which may be expected to arise on Lord Russell's motion fixed for the 12th or June."

cassion has taken place which may be expected to arise on Lord Russell's motion fixed for the 12th of June."

The London Standard says that "one point, not touched upon in the treaty, deserves notice here as affecting most gravely the main purpose of this country in the meachtations—the renewal of a cordial and irlendly understanding with America. Far more than the actual iosses suffered from the Alabama and her consorts, far more than the recognition of the Confederacy, regarded simply as a measure of policy, our kinsmen of the Northern States resented what they thought and called the hostile animus on the part of our government indicated by the issue of the one and the tardiness shown in arresting the other. And unless the sore recling created by this impression on their minds can be soothed and dispelled we fear that the main object of the negotiations with be very imperfectly attained. If our words can reach the American people—and those journals which so often quoied our expressions of sympathy with the South might do us the justice to quote us now—we might hope to show them that on this point they were entirely mistaken. They will hardly, in cold blood, make it a ground of complaint that, in a civil war between two great American parties, the sympathles of individual Englishmen were divided. That we admit; we admit, too, that our own sympatnies were and are stail with the South. But we deny that the main as represented by its government, ever showed a hostile spirit toward the Union. No such animus was shown by the recognize they far at a tree of war, and consequently of the belligerent rights of the North we should in all probability be speedily involved in a collision with the federal government, which had already proclaimed its intention to exercise them. Or if such a collision had been avoided, it would have been avoided by the sacrince on the part of the North of some belligerent rights, without which war could hardly be carried on and blockade would be impossible. No English ship could have been cap cise them. Of it had a contision had been avoided, it would have been avoided by the sacrince on the part of the North of some belifigerent rights, without which war could hardly be carried on and blockade would be impossible. No English ship could have been captured on the high seas, and our merchants would with ease and impunity have furnished the South with all those supplies for the want of which she languished and finally sank, while the almost unimpeded export of cotion would have provided her with abundant means of purchase; also, it was owing to the severe neurally of our government—a neutrality certainly not friendly to the South—that the independence of the confederacy was not recognized and probably supported by France—a step which would almost certainly have given the victory to the former."

The London Tames thinks "nothing is more ikely to neutralize any feeling of discontent on the part of Canada than General Butler's vehement denunciation of the whole treaty, but especially of the part concerning the fisheries, as a betrayal of American rights. On the other hand, perhaps, Mr. Sumner would view it more favorably if he knew that it had been interpreted by some English writers and politicians in a sense as humiliating to our national pride as he could himself desire. If we lorbear to minister this consolation to him, it is not only because we accept the settlement as honorable to Great Britain, but also because we are unwilling to prejudice in any degree the object which all good Englishmen have at heart. That object is now all but realized. The Senate is connelating expected to confirm the treaty, without amendment, in the course of this week, by a majority greatly expected to confirm the treaty, without amendment, in the course of this week, by a majority greatly expected to confirm the treaty, without amendment, in the course of this week, by a majority greatly expected to confirm the treaty expected the confirm the treaty of the amorthy greatily expected to confirm the treaty of the formal poin

YACHTING IN ENGLAND.

The Yacht Livonia Wins the Harwich Regatta.

Death of the Commodore of the Royal Yacht Club of London.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

London, June 6, 1871.

The Harwich regatta was won by Commodore Ashbury's new yacht Livonia, which beat the Gwendolin, Alcyone, Flying Cloud and Volante.

DEATH OF COMMODORE ARGEDRENS Andrew Arcedeckne, Commodore of the Royal Yacht Club of London, died last week.

THE POPE'S JUBILEE.

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Pope's Reign to be Calebrated Throughout the World-Solemn Mass for the Martyred Priests of Paris.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, June 6, 1871. An encyclical letter has been issued calling on Catholics throughout the world to give thanks to God on the occasion of the Pope's jubilee, which will take place on the 16th inst.

Pius IX., who is the 259th occupant of the Papal chair, was born on May 13, 1792, and succeeded Pope Gregory XVI. on June 16, 1844. By order of the Pope a solemn high mass was cele-

brated to-day for the Archbishop of Paris and the other sixty-one priests assassinated by the Communists in Paris. A feeling of solemn sadness pervaded St. Peter's, which was filled by a very large congregation of men and women.

Plus the Ninth and the Italians-The Pope's Circular Enjoining Students Not to Attend Pernicious Lectures. **Rome, May 20, 1871.**

The following is the circular of the Pope, in which he enjoins the students at the Italian universities not to frequent the lectures of certain professors:-To Thee, Venerable Brother, Our Greeting and Apostolio Blessing:—
An adat verily of great moment induces me to address myself to thee, venerable brother, to requisit and urge thee to exer thyself actively and capeally in order to lessen, or if possible entirely remove, the peril of rum which besets the path of our studious youths. More than once have we admonissed certain rulers of nations to endeavor by means of the authority conferred on them from on high, and in remembrance of the duty incumbent upon them, to preserve the civil community from unbelief, that most perileious of all peatiences, and to this effect of remove from their posts as public leachers any such men as peradventure might not only deride the obligations of religion, but torture, ill treat and attack our faith, moved by hate of the same and by the instigation of Satar. Our admonitions, nevertheless, were fruitess, either from fear or a dislike to oppose a brazen ociones to outrageous progress; therefore it has been brazen ociones to outrageous progress; therefore it has been TO THEE, VENERABLE BROTHER, OUR GREETING AND by the instigation of Satan. Our admonitions, nevertheless, were fruitless, either from tear or a dislike to oppose a brazen ocience to outrageous progress; therefore it has been deemed lawful to corrupt, juv.nile minds by perferne doctrines, and incite them against faith, religion, the Church, the sacraments and their ministers and all that is holy by the invention of most insidious and and solicious calumnies. Moralver, some of these bind ones and all that is holy by the invention of most insidious and and solicious calumnies. Moralver, some of these bind ones and lost teaders of the bind, as if to emotiter our sufferings, even penetrated into Rome by the breach. A small number of the former professors of different branches of science, undoubtedly of an abject and moon-tant nature, and divested of the alightest sense of gratitude, have joined them, and, having smothered all teelings of remorse and set aside all religious scrupies, have thereby made themseives objects of the wrath of God, to whom they will have to render a severe account as to the harm they have done in Jerusalem. We have, besides, an undoubted proof of the inspitua intentions and detectable decrines of all such in the letters which have been addressed to Dolinger, overflowing with errors, biaspheny and unbelled. It is true, venerable brother, that it will be impossible entirely to separate the chaff from the wheat until the great day when the Lord shall, in the maturity of time, call even the just to judgment; but it is meet that it should be male known as soon as possible that those who have signed their names to the odious addresses have ceased to be Catholyca, and on this account are in the maturity of time, call even the just to judgment, but it is meet that it should be maje known as soon as possible that those who have signed their names to the odious addresses have ecased to be Catholics, and on this account are diligantly to be avoided by Catholics, and on this account are diligantly to be avoided by Catholics. We, for our part, pray even for them, that they may be brought back to themselves and may repudiate the dark doctrines of bell, and, renouncing that which they at present protess, may study to make amends for the scandal which they have caused their neighbors. Meanwhile, venerable brother, do thou make it known to all the parochial priests of this metropoids of the Catholic universe that it is their duly to neglect no opportunity to incuicate into the juvenile minds confident to their care that it is not by any means lawful henceforth for them to attend the lectures and receive the instruction of such as have signed the above mentioned norlous addresses, and whose names, having appeared in the daily papers, we do not deem it necessary to repeat. God grant that our solicitude, affect by thy seal and that of the parochial priests in this city, may succeed in opposing a check to the forent of unbelief, and rescue many of our youths from the abyse of implety into which they have been driven. That this may be, we most earnestly beseech God, under whose safeguard, and in autentation of our especial benevolence toward thee, vonerable brother, we now deliver to these our apostolic blessing.

Given at Rome at St. Pater's, the 15th of May of the year 1571, and twenty-fifth of our Pontificate. PIUS P. P. 1X.

brutal looking negroes, who reside at No. 38 Baxter street, became engaged in a quarrel

about half-past ten o'clock last night, about

white woman with whom Lee claimed Morris

was on terms of improper intimacy, when Lee drew

from his pocket a large knife and cut Morris a frightful gash across the abdomen, causing his bowels to protrude in a most horrible and sickening

hvely gait, closely followed by Captain Kennedy, of

the Sixth precinct, who chanced to be passing the

house at the time of the cutting, and who finally,

AN EXCITING CHASE.

captured and conveyed him to his station house.

At the time of the arrest Lee still had the knife,

which was literally covered with blood, in his hand,

and at once acknowledged having done the cutting. Morris was also removed to the station house,

and there pointed out Lee to Captain Ken-

nedy as the person who had as-saulted him. His wounds were dressed

by Dr. Harrington, who pronounced them of a very dangerous character, and gave it as his opinion that the man could not possibly recover, after which he was conveyed to the Park Hospital, where he now

hes.

At half-past twelve o'clock a representative of the
HERALD visited Lee at the station house and
found aim sleeping so sound y on the rude
bench in his cell that it was with the utmost difficulty Captain Kennedy and the turnkey could wake
him up for the purpose of being interviewed. When
asked why he had cut Morris so severely he said that

asked why he had cut Morris so severely he said that that individual had made

RATHER INSTRUATING REMARKS
IN regard to the ancestry of his (Lee's) maternal parent, and this was more than he would take from any mail. He admitted that there was by far more truth than poetry in regard to what has been said above about the white woman whom Morris had, but declared, of course, that the fault of the row lay entirely with his victim. He did not want to cut the man, but then Morris had called him hard names and his Ethiopian blood could not brook that. He said he was born in Detroit, Mich.; was twenty-one years old, and had lived in this city a little over seven years, being employed pretty much all the time on steamboats, the Sebert being the last one.

Mayor Adams, of Portsmouth, N. H., was yesterday taken

Work in the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard is temporarily suspended for want of funds. Holloway's shoddy mill, west of Philadelphia, was burned

Holoway's acternoon. Loss \$20,000.

Two sons of John Reynolds, aged seventeen and nineteen years, residing near St. Albans, Vi., were drowned yesterday

captain yesterday.

The chizens of Cherokee, Cal., tors down the cabin of Aus

was burned with the materials.

An officer from Fort McPherson, Nevada, reports that two white men and one negro were sealpen near that post by Inlians on Saturday. One of the men is dead. The others are

An oncer from Fort accessor, which men and one negro were scalpen near that post by Indians on Saturday. One of the men is dead. The others are expected to survive.

The exiles of Erin, Luby and Burke, received an immens oration on their arrival in San Francisco from the East Monday night. They were escorted to their hotel by an inmense civic and military torcinight procession, and addressed an antidence of from 15,000 to 20,000 people.

The total loss by the Philadelphis fire of Monday on Marahali street is \$110,000. There were twenty-six dwellings seriously damaged and twelve others slightly. The insurance on the mil property was \$18,000. About forty farmilies had furniture damaged or destroyed.

A young lady of Montlonbory, N. H., was outraged recently by H. V. Smith, denitst, of Meredith vitage, white naving her teeth filled under the inlinence of ether. An exposure of the case was made and Smith field to the woods, and nearly all the people in the neighborhood are hunting him.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in Commerce street,

PLYING THE KNIFF. A Serious Affray In Buxter Street-One No gre Cuts the Bowels Out of Another.

John Lee and Samuel Morris, two repulsive,

come nere and would treat min right, but Builalo Goad did not think that the pale face was going to steal his land.

THE BONES OF HIS PATHERS

rest in every hill and valley in the country and he didn't want him to take that away from him. He loves that country. Nearly thirty years ago Washington gave him and his people a good chief by the name of Major Nabors, who came to put them on the white man's road. That man is a good man, and the Witchitas all like what he said. Builfalo Goad and his brothers represent five different tribes, which have always been friendly to the whites and want to be friendly, and because they don't fight the whites Washington passes them, but gives a great deal to other tribes that are lighting him all the time. (Applause.) When Builfalo Goad left home the chiefs of his tribe told him to push hard and get some satisfaction. They are all looking for him now to come home, and he will go with his hands before his eyes and his head cast down; for he can tell them bothing about it any more than he could when he left them. He is getting along in years. He don't think he will live forever, and he would like to have

he left them. He is getting along in years. He don't think he will live forever, and he would like to have

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLHOUSES

built, and to see his children educated before he dies. Now the write man has driven the buffalo away, the Indian has got to live like his pale brother, and he wants him to help him. (Appiause.) Since Buffalo Goad has been here he has heard a great deal about the people of Boston, that they have pitied everybody else, the black people, and sent missionaries ail over the world, and he wants to know why they won't. He is glad to meet so many to night, and he thinks they are all his brothers and his friends. He has taken fast hold of their hands, and he is not going to let go. (Appiause.) The Cherokees and the Chickasaws are living well, and the people of Builalo Goad want to be able to do so. The white men had taken his lands and given them to the Cherokees and the Chickasaws. They had learned their children might do the same thing. Buffalo Goad had no intention when he left home of coming to Boston. He knew nothing about it. He would'nt nave known if his friends had not they knew all about the trouble the witchitas have been having for a long time, and Biffalo Goad wants to know why they don't fix it. At New York and at Philadelphia they also made him a good talk and his people settled down in Texas on a reservation. They want kind of people the Texans are. They run the red man off. They took his cattle, bus pigs and his forces and brothers and his forces and his cattle, bus pigs and his forces and hears and his people settled down in Texas on a reservation. They were put there by the government. The Texans wanted the land. The white man knows want kind of people the Texans are. They run the red man off. They took his cattle, bus pigs and his

THE REDSKINS IN BOSTON.

An Indian Delegation Captured at the Hub.

GRAND POWWOW AT TREMONT TEMPLE.

Elequent Speech by Buffalo Goad, the Witchita Chief.

President Grant Not Much of a Medicine Man.

Boston Aid Invoked to Redress

Indian Wrongs.

BOSTON, June 6, 1871. The "big Injuns" were formally received and appropriately welcomed at Tremont Temple to-night. Governor Claffin presided over the meeting, and among the vice presidents was Mayor Gaston, of this city. The chiefs were arrayed, for the most part, in Indian attire, and listened with a half stolld and half amazed appearance to the exercises. The delegation is in charge of E. S. Tobey, Chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners. Accompanying the delegates are three interpreters-Messes. Philip McClusker, John Smith

and Edmund Guerriere. The delegates number five, and are named as follows:-Little Raven, Little Robe, Stone Calf, Buffalo Goad and Powder Face. LITTLE RAVEN is a man of nearly sixty-five years of age, although he looks many years younger. He is about five feet six inches in height, compactly built, and has a very

intelligent countenance. He is head chief of the Arapahoes, an i also controls and influences the following named tribes:-Caddoes, Wacoes, Dechias, Anadahko, loni, Teuac and Kunnys. Since the sheridan campaign in 1868 and the treaty which followed it these people, under the rule of Little Raven, have observed with religious fidelity every word and stipulation of that document, and this warrior says that as long as he holds power his people will not violate their word.

BUFFALO GOAD is chief of the Comanches and Klowas. He is only thirty-five years of age. He is related to some of the leading warriors of the Kiowas and has much among the young men of influence that tribe. These are auxiously await ing his return, and it is strongly maintained by the interpreters that the action and conduct of the young men, whether for peace or war, will be governed by the report which he will carry back to them. Buffalo Goad is another peace

ranks as second chiertain among the Cheyennes, is about thirty years of age and is one of the young warriors who have recently come into power by bravery and prowess in battle with the enemies of his tribe. He also favors peace with the white settlers, and is said to be using all his efforts to attain that end. POWDER FACE

is a fair representative of the ideal Indian. He is also one of the chiefs of the Cnevennes and has con side rable induence by reason of his relations with the Washitas, a once powerful and warlike nation. He is about thatty years of age, and has recently been promoted to the rank of chief by reason of his bravery in battle. The last among these Indian

bravery in battle. The last among these Indian warriors comes

LITLE ROBE,
another Cheyenne chief, who is the successor and was the warm friend and counseilor of Moktovata, or Black Kettle, on the death of whom, at the battle of Washita, three years since, he was chosen by the Cheyennes as his successor. This delegate is apparently between forty and fifty years of age, and is finely built. Little Robe has always endeavored to remain on good terms with his white neighbors.

The temple was packed to overdowing to-night and hundreds were turned away from the doors. After addresses of welcome from the State and city officials, which were responded to by grunis from their recipients, Little Raven said he was glad to receive so heartly a welcome, and would be happy to carry such glad tidings back.

Serrech of Buffalo Goad next said:—

Gentlemen—Washington's President, Grant, invited Buffalo Goad and his friends to the Rig House to have a talk with him, and he thought when he got there that he would hear a big story; that his heart would be made glad with the talk Washington would give him. Buffalo Goad is disappointed, and he thinks that

WASHINGTON IS NOT MUCH OF A CHIEF.

(Laughter and applanse.) The Great Spirt grave

WASHINGTON IS NOT MUCH OF A CHIEF.
(Laughter and applause.) The Great Spirit gave (Laughter and applause.) The Great Spirit gave this country to the indians. He gave the white man a country across the water. When He gave the country to the red man He gave him a bow and an arrow and a lance and a tomanawk to defend his country with, and He gave him Indians to fight with, and the red man was always able to preserve his hunting grounds until the white man came. The Great Spirit gave the white man paper and a great deal more knowledge than he did the Indian, and he sent him to the shores of America. He came here poor, but the Witchitas never fought the white men. He took inem by the hand and was always iriendly with them. When Buffalo Goad left home he thought Washington was all the chief there was here, but his friends have told him different; that there were a great many chiefs and that he has a great many friends in this country, and they had brought them here to see them all to-night. If it had not been for that he would not be here. He is glad to meet his friends. The Great Spirit told the red man that some day the pale face would come nere and would treat him right, but Buffalo Goad did not think that the pale face we would come nere and would treat him right, but Buffalo Goad did not think that the pale face was going to steal his land.

red man off. They took his cattle, his pigs and his fences and houses and drove him upon the Witchitas. The government said they would make it all right; but they have not done it. The red man would like to know why. (Applause.) After the Texans drove him out of Texas the government located him on the Witchita river and put soldiers there to protect him, but the war broke out and the soldiers all left, and so the red man run of and got to Kansas, and his friends tood him to walt and after a few moons they would whip the Texans out, bug

will. They don't want to lose him. When Buffalo Goad goes home he would like to carry a big talk from the people here to tell his braves. He wonders why something has not been done for the Witchitas. The Witchitas all want to be what the government wants them to be. They are trying to do something all the time for other tribes that will not listen to the government; but it is hard trying to do anything for that kind. They are bad Inicians. That is all Buffalo Goad has to say. He is sorry he cannot talk English himself, or that the pale faces cannot talk Witchita. If they could he would talk a great deal more to them. (Applause.)
He was followed by E. S. Tobey and Wendell Phililips, of Boston; Vincent Collyer, of Washington, and others. Mr. Philips said that in all the difficulties with the Indians of which he had become cognizant the government was always wrong and the Indians always right. The Indians, unlike American statesmen, never break their word. The meeting then adjourned.

SUCCESSFUL SCOUT IN NEW MEXICO.

Twenty-two Indians Captured-Raid by the Kiewas-No Fears of a General Outbreak. WASHINGTON, June 6, 1871. A despatch from Major Clendennin, of the Eighth cavalry, dated Fort Bascom, New Mexico, May 12,

reports the return of Lieutenant Carraber from a scout. He captured 700 head of cartle, fifty-seven burros and ten ponies, also twenty-two indians. The Indians did not make resistance, as were caught unawares. They claimed to be Pueblos; but it was impossible to tell what they were, as no one at the post could converse with them. They were armed with bows and arrows and

rides.

A letter from Trinidad Romero, Judge of the Probate Court, Las Vegas, New Mexico, to Governor Prie, states that official information has been received that on May 3 a band of about 100 kitowa Indians attacked the rancho of Simon Baca, near the Dry Cimarron, carrying away twenty mules and two saddle horses, the property of Eaca, which is estimated at four thousand dollars. They also killed two drivers of herds, both residents of Upp r Las Vegas.

A letter from Colonet Gregg, of the Eighth cavalry, dated Fort Union, May 2, discredits the reports of hostile indians in the vicinity of the settlement on the Dry Cimarron.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Peace in Peru-Troubles in Bolivia-Revolutions in San Salvador and Guatemala.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIA KINGSTON, June 5, 1871. Affairs on the Isthmus of Panama are quiet. Advices from Peru state that peace prevails and

the prosperity of the country is increasing. Bolivia dates to the 10th of May have been ceived. The ministry were unpopular. The Indians were warlike and threatening and had seized several haciendas. There were several candidates for the Presidency and troubles were expected. Advices from San Salvador to the 19th of May state that affairs in the country were unsettled. It

was rumored that Xairuch was returning to San

Miguel, and that General Medina had started to op-

Advices from Chile state that Bustillos will be relieved of his portfolio by Montero. Guatemala dates to the 19th have been received. The revolutionists had captured Escuintla. The inhabitants were highly incensed at the government,

MEXICO.

and affairs were threatening.

Lerdo de Tejada Charged With Putting His Opponents Out of the Way-The Revolted City of Tampico Not Yet Surrendered-Juarez Organizing a Bayonet Presidential Election - Minister Romero Whitewashed-Escobedo Ill.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Via HAVANA, June 5, 1871. The opposition newspapers accuse Lerdo de Tejada of being the instigator of numerous assassinations to promote his own interests.

The city of Tampice still holds out. Its reported fall was premature. The government has granted Thomas E. Massey, Z. Simmons and their associates, of New York, a concession to establish a lottery on a grand scale, with prizes of \$200,000 and \$100,000. The first

drawing will take place in September. The port of Ventosa has been closed, and Salina Cruz, on the Guif of Tehuantepec, has been sub-

The Presidential election will be held on the 25th of June. The government is increasing the force of the regular army, which, the opposition say, is to maintain Juarez in power.

Minister Romero has triumphed over his accusers. The revelt of the Juchitticos, who penetrated the

State of Chiapas, has been quelled.

General Escobedo is ill of disease of the lungs.

THE WEST INDIES.

British Consular Squabbles-Fire at Gonaives-The St. Domingo Crops.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

KINGSTON, June 5, 1871. The British Consul at Maracalbo has returned to his post, the British Minister at Caracas having refused to send gunboats to his assistance. Advices from Gonaives to the 1st contain an account of a terrible fire, which destroyed a large num-

ber of buildings. The prospect for a very heavy crop of conee was excellent. St. Domingo advices are to the effect that businest is dull, but crops of all kinds are promising a heavy yield.

CUBA.

The Insurgents Betaliating for Spanish Cruelties.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, June 6, 1871. The insurgents killed the celebrated Colone Miguel Perez and seven men, near Guantanamo. Small bands of insurgents have appeared near

No. 12 sugar firm at 11% a 13% reals. Exchange on London, 195 a 195 premium.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7-1 A. M. synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours. The barometer has remained stationary at the Pacino and the Rocky Mountain and the Gulf sta

tions. A well defined area of low pressure exist over the lower lakes and thence to Maine. Easterly winds have prevailed on the mid-Atlantic coast. States to Ohio. Rain is reported from Ohio to Lake Ontario, and clear or clearing weather to the westward and in the Southern States. This is the close of the storm experienced in Texas on the 4th and a

Clear and partially clear weather are probable for the country south and west of Penusylvania on The threatening and ramy weather will probably clear away from the Middle and Eastern States without high winds,

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as parison with the corresponding of the corresponding of the corresponding corner of Ann street.—
1870, 1871.

3 A. M. 68 70 3 P. M. 86 85 64 M. 70 69 6 P. M. 83 80 85 64 M. 70 75 9 P. M. 75 74 12 M. 81 75 12 P. M. 70 72

RUN TO THE LOWEST EBR, and it is to be hoped the recent outrage which the Europa reported yesterday will have some salutary effect upon those engaged in the business of getting crews for ships. The brig J. L. Bowen left New York for Gibraltar and Cadiz on Saturday, the 28th of May, with a cargo of tobacco and staves. She was commanded by Captain J. O. Amsbury, and her

MUTINY AND MURDER.

The Erigantine Bowen in the Hands

of Mutineers.

The Captain Killed and Five Men

Dangerously Injured.

THE HARBOR POLICE AFTER THE CULPBITS.

The Arrival of the Brig in the

Lower Bay.

The insecurity of human life upon the high seas

is becoming daily more alarming, and the oldest

and most careful mariners look with terror upon

suming command of vessels that trade

terrible crimes committed on shipboard that have

lately startled the public mind show a dreadfu

looseness in the merchant service on both sides of

the Atlantic. The system of snipping seamen both

in Liverpool and New York seems to have

the ocean. The great number of

the responsibilities they undertake in

28th of May, with a cargo of tobacco and staves. She was commanded by Captain J. O. Amsbury, and her crew consisted of six colored seaman, the mate, Jeremiah Sieeper, of Rockland, Maine, a nephew of the captain, the second mate, steward and carpenter. The captain was a man fifty years of age, analyse of Quincy, Mass. He leaves

A wildow and Thers Children.
Captain Amsbury is described by the owners of the sulp as a nearty, talck-set man, very good natured and honest, and had never been known to have had any difficulty with his men.

The captain of the Europa states that on the 3d of June, in latitude 47 12 and longitude 527, he sginted a brig flying signals of distress. He immediately bore down to her and found she was the J. L. Bowen. The cook and one of the sailors came on board and asked for assistance, as the men on board the Bowen had mutined and

MURDERED THE CAPTAIN.
The commander of the Europa, Captain Vichier, sent his first officer on board the lil lated vessel to ascertain the state of siffairs. This gentleman found Captain Armsbury lying in his bunk with

HIS SKULL SPLIT OPEN, quite dead; the chief mate stretched upon the deck senscless, the second mate's arm broken, and two of the men and a passenger frighfully injured. No particulars were given of the cause of the disturbance, nor could the slightest clue be arrived at as to how the riot commenced. The owner of the vessel, Mr. Ingraham, was dreadfully shaken when the news of the disturbance reached him. The slip left port, he said, with every prospect of a comfortable voyage. The captain appeared to be thoroughly satisfied with his crew; but one of them was

to be thoroughly satisfied with his crew; but one of them was

UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF LIQUOR

When the ship cleared and the captain took no notice of that, as he expected the man would soon come out of it. Sergeant Walsh, of the Harbor Police, received information of the affair yesterday, and immediately started down the bay in the police boat in search of the Rowen, but she was nowhere to be seen. The Seneca went down below the lower quarantine and scoured the bay in every direction, but no vestige of the missing ship was apparent.

FEARFUL MISGIVINGS

are affoat about the fair of the man put in charge of such a lot of secundrels, and the conduct of the commander of the Europa is much wondered at. Why he did not send a sufficient number of men on board to put the black rudians in frons before leaving his first officer to their mercy is an enigma. To tempt such a batch of villains with another valuable life was

life was

A DANGEROUS PROCEEDING.

Being fully aware of the consequences awalting their crime on their coming into port, they would scarcely submit to be quietly brought without making some effort to escape. This is what the authorities dread, and the prolonged absence of the ship, as she is now overdue, strongly favors the suspicion. A set of desperate cutthroats who would set upon an inofensive and humane commander, without prevention.

cation, and

BRUTALLY SLAUGHTER HIM IN HIS BED,
will hardly stop to count the results of a second
step of the same kind, when it is likely to afford
them the opportunity of running into some
small port along the coast and give them
at least time to get away from the
hand of the law. Sergeant Walsn is determined
that no efforts of his will be wanting in the endeavor to catch the murderers. The Seneca went
down the bay again last night, and it is to be hoped
the industry of the officer will be rewarded and
justice satisfied.

The Arrival of the Brig in the Lower Bay-Arrest of the Mutineers at States Island-Statement of Captain Sleeper.

The brig Bowen, about whose fate so much apprein the Narrows last evening, where she now ites. The following is the report of Captain Sleeper, who

died:—

The following is the report of Capiain Sleeper:—
While stowing the anchors on 2d in-t., at four P. M.,
one of the crew disobeyed orders, and on being
spoken to by the first mate he and Captain Amsburg
(who went forward at that moment) were set upon
by the crew, six in number, who are all negroes,
and Captain Amsbury was struck on the
head with a capstan bar and was fatally
injured. The mate had his shoulder dislocated, and also received two severe wounds on
the head with a capstan bar, from the effects of
which he was disabled for three days. The second
mate and steward were also severely injured. Got
the captain ait, but all efforts to save him were unavailing; he deed at hail-past six o'clock same day,
ad, latitude 47, longitude 68 27, was spoken by ship
Europa (North German), from Bremen, and received
from her the first mate, who took charge of the
brig.

At ten P. M., 6th, the brig was anchored in the
Narrows. Assistance was sent for and obtained at
the Stapleton (8. 1.) police station and was conveyed
on board the brig at 11:15 P. M., and the mutineers
were promptly secured and taken to Stapleton,
where they were locked up.
Captain J. O. Amsbury's remains were buried at
sea on the 4th, at ten A. M., 252 miles east-southeast
of Sandy Hook. He was a native of Quincy Point,
Mass.

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